

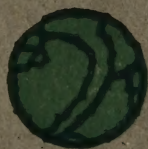
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DESCRIPTIVE HANDBOOK

Fruit and Ornamental

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TREES



SMITH BROTHERS

Concord Nurseries

CONCORD, GEORGIA

To Our Friends



It is again our pleasure to present a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue to our friends and patrons. Our constant policy of fair dealing and strict attention to business has continued to enlarge our circle of friends and patrons, and to them all we desire to express our sincere thanks for their patronage and support. The many words of encouragement which we have received are deeply gratifying, and will stimulate us to further and larger efforts in every avenue of improvement.

Your attention is called to a department in the last pages of the book, where we give much useful information in detail, on selecting and planting trees, and caring for them during all stages of their growth. Directions for fighting diseases and enemies, with spray materials needed, etc., are included, and the question of the profits to be had from fruit growing, what may be expected, and comparisons with other crops is discussed thoroughly.



OUR OFFICE FORCE

Where We Are and What We Are

Half-way between Atlanta and Columbus, on the Southern Railway. Our homes, office and packing-houses are west, half mile from the depot. Our 1,100 acres, are on all sides of us. Latitude and soils are particularly suited to growing Nursery stock, and our customers may be sure of getting as good as nature and science can produce.

Continuously in the nursery business about 30 years—nearly all our lives—we have been familiar with the intricacies of propagating trees from our boyhood. Millions of trees in thousands of bearing orchards in practically every locality in the south, together with our reputation gained through years of active business, is our guarantee of the high quality of our stock.



OUR NEW PACKING-HOUSE : 100 X 140 FEET



PART OF OUR FIELD FORCE

Read Before Ordering

Our shipping season opens about the middle of October, and except for the coldest days, continues uninterruptedly until March. Send your order at any time, and we will ship when instructed, or at the proper time.

We are well equipped to fill orders for the stock described in this Catalogue. We have all the stock growing in the nursery that we have listed and, with over two million trees and vines, we are well prepared to supply the wants of our customers.

Packing. We pack in boxes or bales. Large lots usually go in boxes, and small shipments in bales. We use only the best materials in packing, and our workmen are thoroughly trained to the work. We are well prepared to handle your orders, large or small.

Selecting varieties. We can often be of assistance to purchasers in making selection of varieties best suited to their localities. We will be glad to render such assistance whenever desired.

Our terms are cash with the order, or before shipment, except by special arrangement. Large buyers may, with advantage, send us lists of their wants for suggestions as to cost, etc.

How to send money. Send it by Express Money Order, Postal Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter.

Our responsibility. We refer by permission to the Concord Banking Co., Concord, Ga.; American National Bank of Atlanta, Ga.; or the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, of Griffin, Ga., and also to the commercial agencies.

Our guarantee. We guarantee all our stock to be true to name, and we will refund money or replace any trees that may prove otherwise; but it is mutually agreed between ourselves and every purchaser that we are not liable for any amount greater than the price paid for the goods.

Conditions. All orders are accepted on the condition that they shall be void should our stock be injured by frost, hail or other causes over which we have no control, to such an extent as to render us unable to fill the order.

Every shipment is accompanied by the official certificate of the State Entomologist, certifying that the stock is free from yellows, San José scale, and other dangerous insects and diseases. We fumigate all stock before shipping.

We are but human, and with all our care may make mistakes, which we are glad to correct on notification, but we must ask to be advised within five days from the receipt of the stock of any claim to be made on any account, after which time we cannot consider them.

Salesmen are necessary to the success of any line of business in these pushing times, and they are especially useful in the tree business. If men were left to buy only such trees as they would, of their own accord send to the nursery for, in many instances they would have none. Many a man who today rejoices in the possession of a fine orchard of choice fruits, grounds tastefully laid out and filled with beautiful flowers and shrubbery, would not have these things had not some energetic and faithful agent labored with him and shown him that these abundant sources of pleasure and profit lay within his reach. We believe in salesmen; we have a large force of them throughout the southern states, and we want more of them. If one of them calls on you, give him your order. If you fail to see a salesman for our nursery, we will be glad to have you send in your order direct to us.



TWO-YEAR SILVER MAPLES. THE SUN DOES NOT SHINE THROUGH HERE



CAROLINA POPLAR IN OUR NURSERY

Why Do We Plant Fruit and Shade Trees and Vines?

For one reason we plant them because fruit growing is the most profitable industry that land in the South can be put to, when the trees are given modern, scientific care.

With less work, less trouble and disappointment, and less investment, fruit growing will yield a larger net profit year after year for a lifetime, than anything else a man can give his energy to. This is stating big facts very briefly. He who stops to think will ask himself where it pays him to plant his land to such as cotton and depend on any such uncertain crops when he might just as easily be raising fruit.

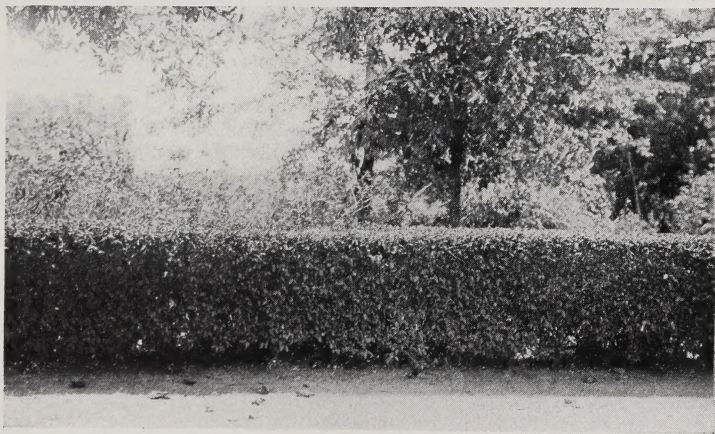
Elsewhere in this book we go into this more thoroughly. But the study of the returns from various crops that will grow to perfection in the South reveals some startling conditions. Men are giving their time to things that yield them but bare board and clothes, while waiting beside them is something else that would mean prosperity—mean abundant returns with less effort than now exerted. Fruit and nut growing will mark a new chapter in southern history. Farming is a science now-a-days—as much so as engineering, medicine or law. The old haphazard way will no longer do. You must know, not guess.

A greater reason is; We plant them because God gave us the good and beautiful things in nature to make us happy, and at the same time

implanted into every heart an instinctive desire to have them. No mansion is so grand and no cabin so humble but what there is some kind of fruit trees and shrubbery clustering about it. Since Adam and Eve feasted on the delights of the Garden of Eden, man has loved fruit and admired flowers, and with wisdom, he has made the earth to blossom and bring forth her harvests of white, gold and crimson, and, as long as time lasts, he will go on and on, cultivating and improving the provisions of love and mercy, which nature yields forth so freely to his hand.

The man who has so far forgotten his privilege as to fail to take advantage of his opportunity to beautify his home with grasses, flowers and shrubbery, and add to the value and appearance of surrounding grounds, where delightful and health-giving fruits should grow, has neglected himself and family. He needs to be awakened to a sense of his privilege and duty. There is nothing which adds so much to the appearance of the home, and nothing enhances its value more for five times the cost, than a good and well arranged selection of fruits and flowers. Farming can be made the ideal life, and the mad rush of young folks to the already crowded cities can be stopped if people would awaken to the pleasure and profits of fruit growing, and the ease with which the home can be beautified and made pleasant by the proper planting of nursery products.

Nature has done her part wonderfully; the nurseryman is doing all he can, and it only remains for the people to use their privilege and opportunity, and our fair Southland, which yields its strength so wonderfully and abundantly, will "blossom like the rose." Then the drift of immigration will flow back toward the country, and the words of the immortal Henry Grady will have a new significance where he says: "Since the morning stars first sang together, and from the midnight sun to the milky way, there is no happier people than those of the South."



CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE. THERE IS NONE BETTER



BUDED APPLE TREES. THEY ARE AS THE SANDS OF THE SEA IN OUR FIELDS

Fruit Department

APPLES

The following list of varieties has been selected by us through many years of careful experience. We can recommend them as among the very best and especially suited to the middle and southern states.

Yellow Transparent. Ripe early in June. Size medium; light; transparent lemon-yellow; smooth, waxen surface; flesh white, melting, juicy and of excellent quality and for an early Apple an exceptionally good keeper and shipper.

Yellow May. Ripe early in June. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; prolific and hardy; popular on account of its earliness.

Carolina Red June. Ripe early in June. Medium to large, oblong, conical, dark red, entire; flesh tender, with a mild, subacid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. It is one of the best market varieties of all the early Apples.

Early Harvest. Ripe middle of June. Medium to large; roundish oblate; pale yellow, with a rich sprightly flavor. A valuable old variety which is quite a favorite with many.

Red Astrachan. Ripe middle of June. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom. An Apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich subacid, fine flavor; good grower and productive.

All Summer. Ripe June, July and August. Originated in middle Alabama. Is a strong grower, and seems unusually free from disease. Fruit is medium to large size; of beautiful red color. Begins to ripen last of May and continues until September, thus giving fruit from the same tree all summer, which suggests the name. Is recommended for garden or orchard, but not for commercial planting.



BEN DAVIS APPLE

Apples, continued

Sweetheart. Ripe June 15 to July 15. Originated near Concord, Ga., where some of the original trees are still bearing heavy annual crops. The tree is a strong, rapid grower, free from disease and long-lived. Fruit is of large size, oblong, conical; of deep brilliant red color, with light tints on the side away from sun. Flesh crisp and juicy, of good flavor.

Summer Queen. July 15 to 30. Large oblate-conical; pale yellow, with dull red stripes; rich, juicy and fine.

Horse. Ripe last of July and early August. Large, yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate-conical; subacid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider.

Carter. Ripe August. Medium, oblate; skin yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, very tender, crisp and juicy, rich and aromatic. Tree very prolific, luxuriant and a compact grower.

Buckingham. Ripe August. Very large, oblate-conical, covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn Apples.

Apples, continued

Ben Davis. Ripe September and October. Originated in Kentucky. Tree remarkably healthy, vigorous and an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, subacid. A very profitable market variety; should be in every orchard. Keeps till mid-winter or later.



SECTION OF A BLOCK OF BUDDED APPLE TREES

Shockley. Ripe September and October. Medium, conical; skin yellow, overspread with bright crimson; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet and slightly vinous. Very rapid and compact grower and early bearer, often bearing fruit the second year after transplanting; bears regular and abundant crops.

Grimes' Golden. Ripe September and October. Medium to large; rich golden yellow; flesh tender, mild subacid. Tree hardy; vigorous; an early and abundant bearer.

York Imperial. Ripe September and October. At its best from January until April. Large greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh tender, juicy and aromatic. Heavy bearer and hangs well on the tree. It is a fine keeper.

Winesap. Ripe September and October. Medium; roundish, conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. Good for cider, dessert, or general winter use.

Hill. Ripe October. A chance seedling. Originated near Greenville, Ga., where it has been in cultivation for many years. Fruit is nearly round, of good size and color. Flesh tender and melting; of best quality. Equally good for home or market use. Seems to be of special merit for our southern section. Makes a good appearance.

Kinnard's Choice. Ripe September and October. This is a splendid Apple for the early winter months. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, almost covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender.

Apples, continued

Arkansas Black. Ripe September and October. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly subacid, crisp; one of the best cooking Apples; vigorous.

Rome Beauty. Ripe September and October. A fine early winter variety. Is at its best October to Christmas. Fruit large, round, yellow, striped with red. Tender, juicy and of fine flavor. Grown chiefly in the West, but eastern growers are finding it a good one.

Suwanee. Ripe October. Large; roundish; pale yellowish green, with russet dots. Flesh yellow and moderately juicy; mild, subacid; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Ripens latter part of October and keeps through the winter. This Apple originated in the mountains of north Georgia, where it is locally known as the Poorhouse Apple. It has proven to be far superior to the many other good varieties of Apple in that part of the state, and promises to take a position as one of the best winter Apples of the South.

Yates. Ripe October. A Georgia variety. Small size; dark red and dotted with white dots; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic; a great bearer and good winter keeper.

Terry Winter. Ripe October. Medium; subacid; quality best; ripens October and will keep until June. Tree hardy and immensely prolific; comes into bearing younger than any other variety; one of the best winter Apples for the South. Originated in Clayton county, Georgia. This variety should have a prominent place in every list of winter Apples.

Transcendent (Crab Apple). Ripe August and September. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, subacid, pleasant. Good grower and very productive.



ROME BEAUTY APPLE

PEACHES

Georgia is the home of the Peach. It is found here growing around almost every home and even when not planted, it comes up promiscuously in our fields and by the roadside, and produces fine fruit, often without any attention whatever. It is not uncommon to find as large and handsome Peaches as one would wish to see, growing along ditches, in fence corners and other waste places. The Peach is conceded to be the finest fruit in cultivation. It has more friends than any other fruit grown in the southern states. Easily grown, requiring no special care and succeeding everywhere, it is the fruit for the masses, and is planted more extensively in the South than all other fruits combined. Not only is a supply produced around almost every home for the needs of the family, but immense orchards are planted, often embracing as many as 100,000 trees and over, where Peaches are grown by the train load for the northern markets, and it is conceded that the finest Peaches in the world come from these orchards.

It is a lamentable fact that few of the family orchards of the country have such varieties as will give them choice fruit for any considerable part of the season. Every home should be surrounded with trees that will yield Peaches of the highest quality, over six months of the year. Trees are so cheap and they grow so readily that there is no excuse for any man to refuse to have this luxury at his home. We are offering a list of Peaches that will give a fine selection of fruit from May to November, and we want to place a supply of these trees around as many of the homes of this Southland as we possibly can. In doing this we are helping to make the homes of our people more attractive and more homelike, and we feel that it is a work that merits the highest commendation. Our motto in this work is, "More Peach Trees and Better Ones," and the man who plants our trees in his home orchard and cares for them properly will reap a rich reward of golden and crimson fruitage in the years to come.



PEACH TREES AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE

Peaches, continued

Mayflower. Semi-cling. Ripe May 20 to 25. The earliest Peach known. Size medium; round, bright red all over; ripens well to the seed; tender, juicy and of excellent flavor. Tree bears young and is very prolific. Aside from its desirability in the home orchard, it is a valuable acquisition to the market varieties, as its earliness and beautiful bright color will make it a good seller, bringing good prices.

Victor. Semi-cling. Ripe May 25 to 30. A vigorous grower, early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, light pink, with deeper shade next to the sun. Ripens thoroughly to the seed and is of excellent flavor.

Sneed. Semi-cling. Ripe May 30 to June 5. Medium size; creamy white, with blotches and pale red cheek. Ripens well to the seed; juicy and of good flavor. Tree thrifty, spreading; an early and prolific bearer. The most extensively planted, and one of the best of the very early Peaches.

Alexander. Semi-cling. Ripe June 1 to 10. Medium to large; skin red where exposed to the sun. Flesh greenish white, juicy and well flavored. One of the oldest early sorts and popular everywhere.

Greensboro. Semi-cling. Ripe June 1 to 10. Beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty. Size large for so early a Peach; ripens perfectly to the seed, from which it parts clear when fully ripe. This is a good shipper, as it can be picked while very firm, packed and transported; then it will ripen up and color finely after it has reached the retailer or customer.



BUDDED PEACH TREES AT SHORT RANGE

Peaches, continued

Admiral Dewey. Free. Ripe June 10 to 20. An early and abundant bearer; a vigorous, symmetrical grower, with hardy wood and fruit-buds. Flesh of uniform yellow color to the stone, from which it parts perfectly free. Color bright yellow with lively red on the sunny side.

Early Rivers. Semi-cling. Ripe June 15 to 25. One of the Rivers' seedlings, introduced from England; large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor. The best Peach of its season.

Mamie Ross. Semi-cling. Ripe June 20 to 30. This is a new June Peach from Texas, similar to Carman. It is planted largely in the market orchards of Texas and by many it is regarded as the best early market Peach. White, with red cheek; nearly freestone when fully ripe. Prolific and of good quality.

Carman. Semi-cling. Ripe June 20 to 30. Large, yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red; flesh creamy white, tinged with red. Very similar to Elberta in growth of trees and size and shape of fruit, but ripens about 20 days earlier. It is a splendid shipping Peach, and is being largely planted by the commercial orchardists for market.



GREENSBORO (see page 11)

Waddell. Free. Ripe June 25 to 30. A new Peach originating in Spalding county, Georgia. Size medium to large. White, with blush on the sunny side. Flesh rich and melting and ripens up thoroughly. Unusually free from rot. Trees bear very full. Around Griffin, Ga., where this Peach is best known, it is the most popular Peach of that season. Nets more money than many other sorts.

Governor Hogg. Free. Ripe June 25 to 30. Very large and handsome, nearly white or a cream-colored white nearly covered with red. Its large size, beauty and earliness combine to make it one of the finest Peaches of its season for home use or for the markets. This new variety is from Texas, and was named for a governor of that state.



BELLE OF GEORGIA

Peaches, continued

Hiley. Free. Ripe July 1 to 5. An early and heavy bearer, Fruit large; white, with red cheek of high color. Quality good. One of the most valuable market varieties.

Yellow St. John. Free. Ripe July 1 to 5. Medium to large size; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and good, of excellent flavor. A fine Peach for the home orchard, and is now being planted largely for market.

Belle of Georgia. Free. Ripe July 5 to 10. Very large; skin white, with beautiful blush; good quality; uniformly fine and showy. It is an early and regular bearer. It is largely planted for the northern markets.

Everbearing. Free. Ripe July and August. It matures and ripens its fruit over a period of about eight weeks, beginning to ripen about July 1. Fruit in all stages of development may be seen on the trees at the same time. Of the Indian type. Fruit of good size, light purple with pink veins; good flavor.

Peaches, continued

Elberta. Free. Ripe July 15 to 25. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine-grained, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored. Tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. Luxuriant grower. It is a perfect free-stone, and one of the most successful market varieties.

Chinese Cling. Cling. Ripe July 20 to 25. A favorite Peach; of large size; creamy white, with beautiful blush; flesh of the very highest quality; indeed, the standard of richness among Peaches.

Emma. Free. Ripe July 25 to 30. Very large, yellow with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, quality among the best. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. Where this Peach has been shipped to the market it has always commanded an extra price.

Sims (Columbia, Tinley, etc.). Free. Ripe August 1 to 10. It is somewhat of the Indian type, having darker veins through the yellow flesh. It is of unusually fine flavor and should have a place in every orchard. Comes true from seed. Its large size, splendid quality and the fact that its ripening season follows the great bulk of the Peach crop, combine to make it a great favorite.

Oxford Cling. Cling. Ripe August 1 to 10. Medium to large; bright red on sunny side; some color to seed, which is small. Flesh firm but crisp, holding up well in handling and shipping. Strong grower and a full bearer.

Indian Blood. Cling. Ripe August 1 to 10. Medium, round, dingy red with red veins; flesh dull red; tender, melting; of best quality.

White English. Cling. Ripe August 5 to 15. We have propagated this Peach for thirty years. The kind our forefathers had. Large, oblong, long pointed end, skin white, with slight pale blush of red where exposed to sun; flesh white, with irregular patches of yellow about the stem end. Juicy, melting; of unexcelled quality.

Lemon Cling. Cling. Ripe August 5 to 15. The best type of the old Lemon Peaches. Medium, oblong, with long pointed end. Yellow, with shade of light red where exposed to sun. Flesh yellow, tender, melting, juicy; of excellent quality.

Salway. Free. Ripe August 15 to 30. Large; yellow; handsomely mottled, with brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow; juicy; very good; very productive.

Lorenz. Free. Ripe August 20 to 30. Of good size; yellow; handsome; excellent quality. Does not crack; free from rot. Firm and an excellent shipper. Tree thrifty and very productive.

Chair's Choice. Free. Ripe August 15 to 30. Originated in Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer.

Piquett's Late. Free. Ripe September 1 to 15. Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and of the highest flavor. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities.

Peaches, continued

Bilyeu's Late. Free. Ripe September 15 to 30. Fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; freestone and an excellent shipper.

Eaton's Golden. Cling. Ripe September 15 to 30. Large; yellow; with a peculiar fine apricot flavor. It is the finest yellow cling to ripen during the last half of September. Those who prefer a white peach will find this an equal in other respects to the finest yellows.

King Solomon. Free. Ripe September 15 to 30. King of all the late Peaches. This is by far the greatest Peach of its season ever introduced. Of enormous size, being larger than Elberta or Chinese Cling. Yellow, almost round, juicy and of excellent quality. The parent tree of our stock is growing in Fulton county, Georgia, where it has been bearing for many years. Prolific and never misses a crop. Tree strong grower, holds its foliage well, and fruit is free from rot and gum. Original tree died in Harris county, Georgia, a few years ago at the very old age of about seventy years.



STINSON'S OCTOBER

Gordon. Cling. Ripe September 15 to 30. One of the best late Peaches. Very hardy and prolific. Fruit good size, beautiful yellow color, firm texture and good flavor. Ships well, and sells well.

Henrietta. Cling. Ripe October 1 to 15. Large oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. This peach not only cooks up in an attractive color, but has a flavor which could not be better for the purpose.

Stinson's October. Cling. Ripe October 1 to 15. Large; white, with showy red cheek; flesh white and of fine flavor. One of the best and most popular late Peaches.

Allbright. Cling. Ripe October 15 to 25. Small and handsome; color white, changing to light orange; of fine quality; juicy, sweet and rich. In fact, it makes up for its lack of size, by having the very finest flavor.

Texas. Free. Ripe October 15 to 25. Medium size; yellow, with red cheek; excellent quality, with high sugar content. Thrifty, heavy bearer, with little rot. Competent authorities have tested it and said is the best of late freestones. Equally good for home and markets.

PEARS

Pear trees have a long life and are not much subjected to insect and fungus attacks. With modern methods of treatment they do great work.

We offer only a few varieties that are specially adapted to the middle and southern states. Give them good soil, clean cultivation and liberal fertilizing and they will pay you handsomely. They usually bear at two or three years old and rarely fail to make a crop of fruit.



KIEFFER PEAR TREE—GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well.

Garber. Ripe middle to last of August. This Pear is much like the Kieffer in every respect, except that it ripens earlier. It makes the connecting link between the Bartlett and Kieffer. The Garber, as compared with LeConte, is a little later, better flavored, holds up better in shipping, resists blight much better, blooms out later, which enables it to escape more late spring frosts, and, like the Kieffer, has practically an unlimited area, doing well both north and south.

Koonce. Ripe middle of June. Fruit medium to large, handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with bright carmine; quality very good, spicy, juicy, sweet. A vigorous grower, and so far has never shown any sign of blight. Very productive; annual bearer.

Le Conte. Ripe middle to last of July. Fruit large; skin greenish yellow; flesh white and melting; quality medium; excellent for evaporating and canning. It is noted for its productiveness and rapid growth.

Bartlett. Ripe August 1 to 15. Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed,

Pears, continued

Kieffer. Ripe September 10 to 30. This Pear was grown from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green glossy leaves and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality; wonderfully showy and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core; and is as nearly blight-proof as it is possible for any Pear to be. There is an established market for all the Kieffers offered. Many growers depend on them for their entire income.

Golden Russet. Ripe September 10 to October 1. The most beautiful of all the oriental varieties of Pears. The fruit is of medium size; roundish or apple shaped, of a rich golden bronze color, as handsome on the tree as oranges. It bears at two or three years after planting, and is very profitable and a sure bearer, as it blooms later than other varieties. It has superior qualities for preserving. Makes a fine ornamental tree on any lawn where, at bearing time, there is excellent fruit also.

Magnolia. Ripe October 1 to 20. A new Japanese variety of great merit. Its marked points of superiority are its large size, late-blooming, long-keeping, strong-growing and free-bearing qualities. Attains enormous size, of fine appearance and good flavor. Usually blooms after all danger of frost is past. Making crops sure and of such a grade as will sell readily for good prices, if not all are wanted for home use.

FIGS

Figs do well most everywhere in Georgia and many other southern states. They require but little cultivation and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit. A great many food experts suggest the use of figs as food instead of meat and pastry. They are rich in nutriment and have the health-giving properties of fruit and vegetables.

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and excellent quality. Tree very prolific and hardy. One of the hardiest and best sorts. Ripens from June to October. Trees begin to bear at two years.



BROWN TURKEY FIGS



SECTION OF NURSERY ROWS FINE ONE-YEAR PLUM TREES

PLUMS

The Plum is one of the best and most satisfactory fruits that can be grown in this country. They grow off rapidly, bear the second year and are very prolific. The fruit is juicy, richly flavored and liked by everybody.

In this list we offer a few of the best of the Japanese varieties. They will make fast friends of all who grow and eat them.

Lutts. Ripe June 1. The earliest of all Plums. Growth somewhat spreading; foliage heavy. Fruit of good size, oval, though sometimes pointed; dark red with scattered yellow dots, turns purple when dead ripe. Flesh yellow buttery, melting. Quality sweet and good. An early and heavy bearer, with little or no rot. This is not only the earliest Plum, but is of high quality in every respect and its value can not be overestimated. Equally desirable for home or market purposes.

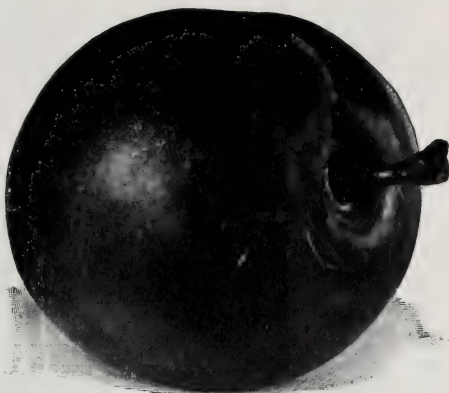
Red June. Ripe June 10. A vigorous, upright, open grower. Fruit large conical, with deep stem cavity. Color deep coppery red, almost purple when thoroughly ripe. Flesh yellow, juicy, firm; stone small. Of excellent quality. Enormously productive, with no rot, makes it a leader among the market varieties.

Plums, continued

Botan (Abundance, or Yellow - fleshed Botan). Ripe June 20. Growth erect, slightly spreading. Leaf broad, glossy and green, makes it desirable for yard or lawn. Fruit bright, yellow, almost covered with red. Flesh yellow, melting, rich and sweet. Extremely prolific, an early and sure bearer. The most extensively planted of all Plums.

Burbank. Ripe July 10. Habit spreading, tree healthy, rapid grower and vigorous. Fruit medium size, yellow, overspread with red, with lilac bloom. Yellow dots small and numerous. Flesh firm, yellow, quality good. Hangs well on the tree and is a good shipper. It usually overbears, and should be thinned. Probably better known than any other sort.

Wickson. Ripe July 20. Growth tall, slender. Leaf medium, deep green. Fruit enormous, pointed, light red. Flesh yellow, meaty, firm. Quality best. Does not overbear. This plum is well known and is a sort usually found in the city markets when buying fresh fruit.



BURBANK PLUM



MULBERRIES

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and hogs there seems to be nothing better. Some who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year while the care and space it will require is much less. The trees commence bearing when very young. Usually in full bearing the fourth year. Fruit commences to drop in May and continues several months. Hogs and chickens do wonderfully well on them. We offer only the Hicks, which is by far the best of all varieties.



ENGLISH MORELLO CHERRIES

CHERRIES

The Cherry succeeds well through the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Carolina, but farther south they are rather uncertain. If our farmers could see such cherries as they grow in the Northwest and in the lake belt, they would be much surprised. They grow as sure here. The varieties listed have proved to be the best for this latitude.

Early Richmond. One of the most satisfactory varieties for the South. Fruit of beautiful dark red color; pleasantly acid, of good quality. Ripens in May and June.

Black Tartarian. Fruit of large size, almost black; tender, sweet and of best quality. A general favorite. Ripens in May and June.

English Morello. Medium size, blackish red color, tender, juicy, pleasantly acid. Very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. Ripens in July.

POMEGRANATE

The Pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the southern states. It is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers. It bears young, is prolific and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by many. It should be more generally planted.

Sweet. Large, oval shape, waxy yellow, with crimson blush next to the sun. Flesh sweet and juicy, of excellent flavor.

QUINCES

The Quince is a well-known, hardy tree of small size, crooked branches, and a spreading, bushy head. While it does well in nearly every soil, it will respond to a liberal dressing of manure each year.

Orange. Fruit large, roundish, bright golden yellow; excellent flavor. One of our most valuable standard sorts. Ripens September.



BUDDED PECANS IN OUR NURSERY

PECANS

The Pecan is the king of all nuts. The improved varieties which have been introduced during the past few years bring five times as much per pound as any other nut. They are large, easy to crack, full, plump kerneled, sweet, of delicious flavor, and are liked by every one. They succeed perfectly over the entire cotton-belt, and are doing well as far north as St. Louis. They will thrive in any kind of well-drained soil of average fertility, and have practically no insect enemies. The trees grow as large and live as long as the hickory. They begin bearing in from four to six years, and at ten to fifteen years produce heavy annual crops of nuts. In addition to the delicious fruit they bear, they make beautiful and lasting shade trees. They are altogether good, and should be planted about every home in the land. The market for Pecan nuts is always empty and what has been said about apple growing applies equally to them.

We carry a good stock of budded and grafted trees, in the leading varieties, such as Stuart, Schley, Frotscher, Pabst, Van Deman, Money-maker and others.



JAPAN WALNUT TREE—AT 6 YEARS OLD IT BORE 10 POUNDS OF FRUIT

WALNUTS

English. This is one of the most popular nuts on the market. It is large, thin shelled and of fine flavor. This nut is suited especially to rich red land and will be a success on such soil, throughout the South.

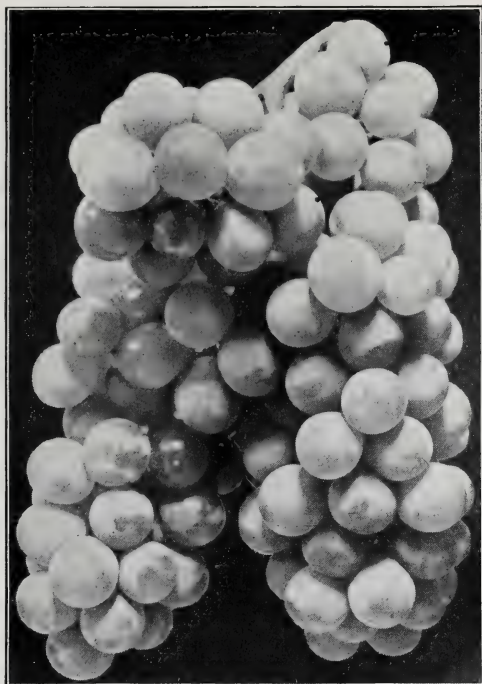
Japanese. Medium size, well filled, of fine flavor. They grow in clusters, fifteen to twenty nuts often clinging to one stem, which hangs straight down. Rapid growers, early and sure bearers. Succeed on any kind of soil, so it is of fair quality.

GRAPES

Grapes usually come into bearing the second year from planting. They require but little space, and where properly cared for, are an ornament to the yard, garden or field. They never fail to produce fruit, which can be profitably used in many ways. It is stated by eminent physiologists that they take first place among all fruits in properties that tend to health and vigor in the human system.

Moore's Early. Ripe July 5 to 15. Black. A thrifty grower, bunch medium, berry large, covered with blue bloom. Quality good. Among the best of the early Grapes.

Ives. Ripe July 10 to 20. Black. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; sweet, of fair quality; large; berries medium, black. A popular wine Grape.



CONCORD GRAPES

Grapes, continued

Lutie. Ripe July 10 to 20. Red. One of our earliest red Grapes; very prolific; strong grower; berry large, juicy and of fine flavor; bunches large and handsome. Extra fine table Grape.

Niagara. Ripe July 15 to 25. White. Strong, thrifty grower; bunches and berries large. An early and abundant bearer. Excellent quality. The best and most popular of the white Grapes.

Norfolk. Ripe July 15 to 25. Red. Strong grower, thrifty and hardy. Bunch and berry of medium size. Dark red when fully ripe. Of excellent flavor. Much like Catawba.

Concord. Ripe July 20 to 30. Black. Bunch and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet; pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a good grower. One of the most reliable and profitable.

Scuppernong. August and September. White. Bunches small, berries large and round; skin thick. Flesh pulpy, juicy, of splendid flavor. Free from rot, rapid grower, immense bearer; excellent for wine making.



AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ HEDGE. AN EXCELLENT SCREEN AND WINDBREAK

Shade and Ornamental Trees

ARBORVITÆ, American. A well-known native species of great value, forming an upright, conical tree of medium size, especially valuable for screens and hedges.

ARBORVITÆ, Chinese. Most elegant and charming, and justly becoming the most popular of the *Arborvitæ*s. Beautiful golden foliage and the compact and regular outline render it unusually attractive.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Queen of all flowering evergreens. Broad, rich foliage. Flowers immense, pure white and fragrant. The flowers begin to open in May, which is the principal blooming season, but they continue to bloom sparingly throughout the summer and fall until frost. We have had them open on our grounds as late as November 20. The tree usually begins blooming at four to five years. The most magnificent of all our southern evergreens. Rather difficult to transplant, and requires special care to insure that they will grow. Remove the leaves when you plant.

POPLAR, Carolina. This is one of the most rapid-growing shade and ornamental trees known. When a tree is wanted quickly, plant the Carolina Poplar.

Shade and Ornamental Trees, continued

POPLAR, Lombardy. A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. A very rapid grower and a handsome tree. Good to fill in the gap where another has died.

PRIVET, California. A strong, vigorous, symmetrical grower; smooth, glossy and heavy foliage. Does well on any soil of reasonable fertility, and will make a handsome hedge in two years. Evergreen in the Gulf states, and holds its foliage until late in winter further north.

PRIVET, Amoor River. Fine, compact grower; leaves dark green and glossy. Adapts itself to any soil, and, where given good attention, will make a handsome hedge in two or three years.

SPRUCE, Norway. A European species of elegant growth, and when it attains to the height of 15 to 20 feet, the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit. A handsome and most popular evergreen. Very hardy.

JUNIPER, Irish. Very compact, trim and shapely. Slender and spire-like in habit. Stately and handsome. Used largely for cemetery planting.

MAPLE, Silver. A rapid, strong grower. Suited to any soil or climate. Attains large size and is long lived. Foliage dense, clean and glossy. A most desirable tree for quick and permanent shade and ornament.



UMBRELLA CHINA TREE. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST TREES IN THE SOUTH

Shade and Ornamental Trees, continued

SYCAMORE. A very handsome, rapid-growing tree; leaves are very broad, and the tree produces a fine shade. Makes a fine tree to plant on the streets, as well as around the home.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE. A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance.

WILLOW, Weeping. Most graceful and beautiful; of rapid growth, attaining a large size, succeeds in any good soil.

ROSES

The Rose is the most satisfactory, and one of the most beautiful of all flowers. In the South here it is especially prized, because of its hardiness and long blooming season. It is easy to cultivate, will grow in almost any kind of soil, and after once getting a good start, it needs very little attention. The varieties offered by us are all ever-bloomers, beginning to open their flowers in April, and continuing until November and December. We have selected these varieties from a long list that we have thoroughly tested, and can offer them to the public as an unexcelled collection that will give general satisfaction everywhere.

The plants we offer are strong two-year-old, field grown, and are ready for immediate blooming.

Papa Gontier. A fine, free grower, has an exquisite bud, open flower semi-double. Color dark carmine flushed crimson. A rose that everybody likes. Among the choicest red Roses ever introduced.



GARDEN OF OUR ROSES



PINK MAMAN COCHET ROSES

Roses, continued

Vick's Caprice. The Striped Rose. Its great beauty is impossible to describe. Flowers of enormous size that are perfectly double to the center and of perfect form. It is very fragrant, and its color is a deep, satiny pink, with numerous stripes of pure pink and wide stripes of pure white, making it the oddest and most unique Rose in cultivation. The bush, while not an extreme grower, will be found quite satisfactory.

Paul Neyron. Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. It is the largest Rose that grows. Color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong healthy grower, with clean glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from May to late November.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Makes a strong bush and produces a profusion of very large, white Roses of very fine form. It is a Rose that always gives satisfaction. Large rose growers regard it as the finest of all the white bush Roses.

Malmaison. Strong, healthy grower. Flowers large and double to the center. Color rich flesh, shades deepening toward center. A profuse and constant bloomer. Standard for thirty years.

Pink Maman Cochet. Much like the White Maman Cochet, except it is pink. Buds beautiful, full and pointed; open flowers very large and fine. One bush is worth a whole garden of common plants.

Roses, continued

White Maman Cochet. A vigorous grower and a free bloomer; makes a magnificent white Rose of large size. The buds are long and finely formed, and are produced on long stiff stems.

Meteor. Dark velvety red. Large, fine-shaped flowers. A very free bloomer and one of our best and most reliable red Roses.

Helen Gould. Color a warm, rosy red; the flowers are very large, full and double; the buds are fine; the bush is hardy and grows rapidly. It is a splendid new red Rose. Try it and you will be pleased.

Aurora. A very large and fine pink Rose. The flowers are thought by some to resemble a large chrysanthemum. This new Rose comes to us very highly recommended.

Safrano. A very strong and rapid grower. Long, slender, pointed buds. A bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange-fawn. Open flower semi-double. An old favorite and popular wherever known.

Antoine Rivoire. Flowers very large and full, resembling a camellia; color rosy flesh, shaded with a border of carmine. A remarkable colored and very beautiful Rose.

Madam Abel de Chatenay. A good grower. Fine in bud and flower, large and full. Petals recurved, and of a beautiful creamy rose color, tinged salmon. Bright and fine.



WHITE MAMAN COCHET ROSES

CLIMBING ROSES—EVERBLOOMING

Marechal Neil. Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of delicate constitution and requires careful treatment to get good results; here it is at home. A strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.



PAUL NEYRON ROSE

Roses, continued

Gainesboro. Another magnificent new climbing everbloomer. Strong grower and free bloomer. The flowers are almost white, with a delicate shading of pink; unusually handsome.

James Sprunt. Deep, cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red, everblooming climbing varieties in this section, while it does not rank as high in the North, and for that reason has been neglected by nearly all northern growers offering plants.

Crimson Rambler. Plant is a vigorous grower, and makes a charming pillar Rose. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, having thirty to one hundred blooms from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and remain in perfect condition a long time. The color is a fine, rich, glowing crimson. Makes a fine show in May.

Climbing Marie Guillot. A magnificent white Rose, very large and double. A free bloomer and one of our best white Roses. A very strong grower; in fact, one of the very best climbers. Plant it, you will be pleased.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Very strong grower and free bloomer; flowers pure white and very large. The buds are long, pointed and of exquisite form. Has a very fine fragrance and is altogether good.

William Allen Richardson. Color rich coppery yellow, shaded with a lighter yellow; the buds are of medium size. Blooms from April to December. This Rose is of peculiar form and color, and by many it is regarded as the prettiest of all Roses. The buds are specially beautiful.

Climbing Soupert. Pearly white, with pink center; blooms very profusely through the whole season. The flowers are of medium size and are produced in clusters. A fine climbing Rose.

Profit in Apple Growing

Golden Returns Are in Store for Those of Us Who are Planting Orchards of Winter Apples

The southern planter is sleeping over his opportunities, while the northern and western grower gets rich sending us Apples at \$1 to \$2 a bushel. We go along blindly and buy western Apples at high prices when we could easily grow them as good. The Apple is one of the most profitable and satisfactory of all fruits. When an orchard of properly selected varieties is planted in a suitable location, it is good for a lifetime, growing better and more remunerative as it grows older.

Now let us calculate on it a little. Select a suitable piece of land. Good upland is excellent. A low, flat place or second bottom is better; but the best place is on well-drained bottom lands, and nothing else that can be planted on such land will yield half the profits that Apples will. It takes 108 trees to set an acre at 20 feet each way, and at three years they begin bearing. By the time the trees are seven, or eight years old they produce one to three bushels to the tree, or up to 324 bushels to the acre, worth probably \$324. At ten years they will produce five bushels to the tree, or 540 to the acre, worth about \$540. They are good for big crops for a lifetime. Suppose the price of Apples should go down to twenty-five cents a bushel, there is still big money in it; and even at that price Apples will yield better returns than anything else that can be planted on the land. With ten acres in such an orchard a man would have a large income.

Besides the commercial value of winter Apples, they have other merits that should entitle them to at least an acre on every farm. They are so easily and cheaply grown and kept, and are so relished by everything on the farm that eats, that the man who fails to grow them is standing in his own light. No country home should be without them from May to winter. As a home necessity, which they are when considered from every standpoint, no farmer can afford, not to have them.

The first four years they will not interfere much with other crops on the land. The best crop to grow among the trees is cotton. But there are many others as good. In planting such an orchard, select only varieties that have been well tried. We offer several desirable sorts, such as Ben Davis, Shockley, Yates Yellow Transparent, Grimes Golden, York Imperial and Rome Beauty, and you make no mistake in planting them. We have seen them tried and know they will do what we say. Plant Apples and take care of them, and you will be well paid by them.

Planting

Cut back one-year trees to a naked stem 2 to 3 feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half or two-thirds or more of their length.

If a large orchard is to be planted, mark off the rows and plow them out with a turning plow, making six furrows to the row, turning the soil out from the center; follow in each furrow with a subsoil plow. Where the trees are to stand in the middle or water furrow, throw in a light shovel of cottonseed, compost, stable manure, or a handful of high-grade guano. Stir this into the soil with a hoe, packing with the foot after the roots are well

covered. By this plan large orchards can be set quickly and with little expense. Never plant a tree more than an inch or two deeper than it grew in the nursery.

Where a dozen or a hundred are to be planted, mark off where each is to stand. Dig a hole 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Fill this nearly half full of top soil. Then put in the fertilizer and stir this thoroughly with the soil. Set the tree on this mixture, and fill up with top soil, packing well after the roots are covered. Water should be poured in when the roots are partly covered. This will settle the soil among the roots and keep them moist. Avoid placing the roots in contact with any considerable amount of manure, especially guano. Stake firmly, and protect from rabbits. Remove all labels, wires or cords; they will cut the tree when it grows.

Culture

The spring following planting, the soil should be plowed deep and thoroughly and as close to the trees as practical without disturbing the roots. During the first two or three years trees should be plowed and hoed regularly and thoroughly. As they get older the cultivation should be more shallow, especially near the trees. In no case should any of the main roots be torn up by the plow. Keep the soil clean and well stirred. Peas, cotton, potatoes, etc., can be planted to good advantage until the trees are ten years old. Such crops as corn and all kinds of small grain should be avoided. Fruit trees yield to good or bad treatment, just the same as any farm crop, and the man who gives them careful and proper attention will be surely and abundantly rewarded.

Grapes and other plants should be planted and cultivated in same manner as fruit trees.

Selection of Varieties

There are thousands of varieties of fruit. Many of these are good, some are only fair, and many of them are worthless. The long compilation of varieties only serves to mystify the planter.

A few good varieties, ripening in succession throughout the season, is far more desirable and satisfactory for home orchards. For commercial fruit, plant one or two varieties straight. We offer only a limited list and such as will succeed over the broadest territory. We do not claim these to be all of the best varieties known, but we offer them as among the best of a large number which we have tested during our long experience.

The descriptions are accurate. Ripening dates given are for latitude of Middle Georgia, and will be earlier south and later north.

The Best Kind of Trees to Plant

Medium-sized, thrifty one-year-old trees are by far the best for all purposes. Old or overgrown trees should be carefully avoided. In taking up such trees it is impossible to avoid cutting off a large part of their roots, and in transplanting it is necessary to cut the tops back in proportion to make it live. The result is a post, which can not be expected to grow off like a medium-sized tree, with practically all its roots and most of its body. A

smaller tree can be cut high or low, as desired, and trained in the required shape. Large trees do not come into bearing any earlier than smaller ones. Very small trees should also be avoided.

Time for Planting

In the south during winter the roots of vegetation are active, although inactive for the formation of leaves and new wood. A tree planted in November or December will, by the following spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a considerable hold in the soil, and it will grow off rapidly when active vegetation begins. Plant as early after the first killing frost as is practicable, as both tree and soil are in perfect condition at that season. Fruit trees can be planted as late as March, and even until the first of April with success, but it is much better to do it in the fall.

Distances for Planting Fruit Trees

	Each way		Each way
Apples	20 to 30 feet	Grapes.....	8 to 10 feet
Pears	15 to 20 feet	Scuppernongs	20 to 30 feet
Peaches	15 to 20 feet	Mulberries.....	25 to 30 feet
Plums.....	15 to 20 feet	Pecans.....	30 to 50 feet
Quinces.....	15 to 20 feet		

Number of Trees and Plants on an Acre at Various Distances

Feet	No. trees	Feet	No. trees	Feet	No. trees	Feet	No. trees
1 x 1 ...	43,560	7 x 7	888	13 x 13	257	19 x 19	120
2 x 2 ...	10,890	8 x 8	680	14 x 14	222	20 x 20	108
3 x 3 ...	4,840	9 x 9	557	15 x 15	193	25 x 25	70
4 x 4 ...	2,722	10 x 10	435	16 x 16	170	30 x 30	48
5 x 5 ...	1,742	11 x 11	360	17 x 17	150	40 x 40	27
6 x 6 ...	1,210	12 x 12	302	18 x 18	134	50 x 50	18



PART OF 5,000 MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (see page 24)

Insects and Diseases

Apple Borer. Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a weakened mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar. Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris green 8 ounces, lime 1 pound, water 50 gallons.

Apple Worm, or Codling Moth. Spray with Paris green at the rate of four ounces to fifty gallons of water, or Bordeaux mixture, after the blossoms have fallen and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is necessary to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill that up with poison at the only time it is possible to do so.

Aphis, Woolly. For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, scrape the soil away and apply a handful of tobacco dust or stems around the collar.

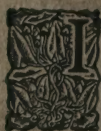
San Jose Scale. This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. Use Scalecide, or lime-sulphur mixture. Spray in December and again late in February or early March. This will keep the scale down so that it will do no damage.

Directions for Making the Lime, Salt and Sulphur Wash. Lime, unslaked, thirty pounds; sulphur, ground, twenty pounds; salt, ten pounds; water to make sixty gallons. Place eight or ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. Stir in the sulphur rapidly and from time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After one hour's boiling, the salt should be added and the boiling continued for another half hour. Then dilute with the required amount of water and it is ready for use.

Spray Pumps may be bought of Goulds Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., or of E. C. Brown & Co., Rochester, N. Y. [NOTE.—If your trees are infested with any insects or fungous send a piece to your experimental station, your State Entomologist, or United States Entomologist at Washington, D. C., and they will promptly tell you what the trouble is.]

Curculio. Spray the trees before the blossoms open with a solution of Paris green four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green when the blossoms have fallen. Ten days later, Bordeaux and Paris green. If Peach and Plum trees are in foliage, use three pounds copper sulphate, nine pounds lime and fifty gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper, made of sheeting and having a spread of ten to fifteen feet; having a slit to center for tree, and give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, early in the morning and late in the evening, before the insects begin to fly. Continue the jarring until orchard is rid of insects.

Peach Tree Borer. During November and December, scrape the earth from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvæ or grubs, apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up tree, forming a cone of six inches above the surface.



T'S a great thing—this widespread awakening interest in fruit and shade trees, shrubs and flowers—in things that grow to our everlasting delight and profit.

And what a loss—what a shame it was that the people of this country have neglected the privilege of having cheap and healthful food in all the fruit they could use the year round; no less to be regretted are the bare, barren homes, nor any less commended is the giving of beauty and atmosphere to home grounds. All this trees and plants and flowers will and do give.

For all alike—humble and great—planting trees now means a big step toward realizing ideal living, getting away from grind and struggle, insuring much profit for long years to come, making your home beautiful and comfortable, and attractive to you and to others. It means money and pleasure. It is an opportunity. It cannot be neglected without loss.

*What plant we in this apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs
To load the May-wind's restless wings,
When, from the orchard-row it pours
Its fragrance through our open doors;
A world of blossoms for the bee,
Flowers for the sick girl's silent room,
For the glad infant sprigs of bloom,
We plant with the apple tree.*

—BRYANT